

KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

Contribution of rationalizers to the economy of metal in
building. Ratsionalizatsiia no.9:8-12 '62.

KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

From the experiences of the rationalizers in the Kolarov
building area of the Sofstroï Trade Union. Ratsionalizatsiia
no.12:9-11 '62.

KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

Rationalization proposals which economize the wood material in building. Ratsionalizatsiia 3 no.3:11-13 '63.

KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

A new method of finishing anchor bolt holes. Ratsionalizatsia
13 no.4820 '63.

STOIANOV, Al.; KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

Device for gravimetric determination of cement in bulk.
Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no.5:20 '63.

KERKENIAKOV, Nikola, arkh.

Rationalization proposals for the economy of wooden material
in shuttering. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no. 1: 4-8 '64.

1. SMO "Sofstroï".

KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

Where shall we direct the rationalization activity in building in
1964? Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no.4:3-6 '64.

1. SMO "Sofstroï".

KERKENYAKOVA M

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Photometric microdetermination of potassium as potassium bismuth thiosulfate. D. Kh. Novova and M. Kerkenyakova. *Godishnik Sotsialnoi Univ., Fiz.-Mat. Nauki, Khim.* 51, 61-70 (1956-57) (Pub. 1958).—A new colorimetric method for the indirect detn. of small K anits. (10-100 γ) is proposed, by using the Carnot reaction. K is pptd. as K Bi thiosulfate. The reagent for the pptn. is prepd. from 10 g. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ in 15 ml. water and 4 g. $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ in 15 ml. 20% HCl. The two solns. are mixed, acidified with 2% HCl, and dild. with alc. The soln. contg. K is evapd. to dryness and the reagent added. The formed ppt. is filtered after 15-45 min. on a "91G3" microfilter, washed with alc., and dissolved in water. The soln. is used for the colorimetric detn. of Bi by the iodide method and K is calcd. from $\text{K}_2\text{Bi}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_3$. The error in the detn. of K by this method is approx. $\pm 2\%$. The method was successfully used to det. K in blood serum after ashing the latter.

G. Konstantinov

FP.

KERKES, I.

Technical X-ray investigations in the rubber industry.

p. 212 (Magyar Kamikusok Lapja. Vol. 12, no. 7/8 July/Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SVINOSTRYGIN, A.; KERKIN, M., ekonomist

Removal of lumber in tree lengths without the use of trailers.
Sel'. stroi. no.12:15 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii Rostovskogo lesopromyshlennogo khozyaystva (for Svinostrygin).

(Lumber—Transportation)

KERKIS, B. Ye.

Permian volcanism in the western Tarbagatay Range. Inform.
sbor. VSEGEI no. 22:37-40 '59. (MIRA 14:12)
(Tarbagatay Range--Rocks, Igneous)

KERKIS, D.Yo.; NEKHOROSHEV, G.V.

Uranium and thorium in igneous rocks in some regions of eastern
Kazakhstan. Trudy VSEGEI 95:83-91 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

KERKIS, N.S., kand.med.nauk

Medical application of serpasil in schizophrenia. Vop. klin. nevr.
i psikh. no.2:341-343 '58. (MIRA 14:10)
(RESERPINE) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

KERKIS, T.Yu.; KOSTYUK, V.P.

Mineralogic and thermometer study of Botogol nepheline (Eastern Sayan Mountains). Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1125-1127 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Predstavleno akademikom V.S.Sobolevym.
(Botogol Mountain--Nephelinite--Analysis)

KREKES, Ye, Ye.

Evaluation of the water supply of aquiferous horizons. p. 201.

A paper found in the symposium "Works of the Laboratory of Hydrogeological Problems imeni F. P. Savarenskiy", Vol. III (1948), Moscow-Leningrad.

KERKIS, Ye. Ye.

Kerkis, Ye. Ye. "On evaluating the water content of water-bearing soil strata", Trudy Laboratorii gidrogeol. problem im. akad. Savarenskogo (Akad. nauk SSSR, Otd-niya geol.-geogr. nauk), Vol. III, 1948, p. 201-02.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

KERKIS, Yevgeniy Yefimovich; ABRAMOV, S.K., redaktor; VOROB'YEV, A.A.,
redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Determining the effective radius in calculating water inflow]
Opredelenie radiusa vliianiia pri raschete vodopritokov, Moskva,
Ugletekhnizdat, 1955. 99 p. (MLRA 3:8)
(Water, Underground) (Mine water)

KERKIS, Ye.Ye.

Method for determining static and dynamic water levels in deep
boreholes in the presence of gases. Mat.VSEGEI no.18:169-183
'56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Water, Underground) (Gas, Natural)

KERKIS, Ye. Ia. dot sent.

Determining the permeability of rocks and the water influx towards
reservoirs in connection with the development of turbulent movement
of underground waters. Zap. Len. gor. inst. 32 no. 2:10-40 '56.

(Water, Underground) (Rocks--Permeability) (MLRA 10:2)

KERKIS, Ya. Ye.

Using the combined method of pumping and injecting for determining
the water permeability coefficient of rocks. Sov.geol.no.56:83-95
'56. (MIRA 10:4)

(Rocks--Permeability)

KERKIS, Ye.Ye.

Effect of the specific weight of underground waters on the conditions
of water exchange and the formation of their chemical composition.
Trudy Lab.gidrogeol.probl. 16:147-150 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Water, Underground--Density)

KERKIS, Ye.Ye.

Orientative determination of the coefficient of water permeability
of fissure rocks by the absorption of drilling fluids. Zap. IGI 34
no.2:80-93 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Rocks--Permeability) (Oil well drilling fluids)

KERKIS, Ye.Ye.

Determining the coefficient of water permeability and the radius of influence by data obtained from pumping out a number of observation bore holes. Zap. LGI 34 no.2:94-100 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Rocks--Permeability)

KERKIS, Ye. Ye.

MAKSIMOV, Vasil'y Mikhaylovich, dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; ASATUR, K.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; DAVIDOVICH, V.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; ALBUL, S.P., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; PAUKER, N.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; OSTROUMOV, B.P., gidrotekhnik; ZAYTSEV, I.K., doktor geologo-miner.nauk; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., prof., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk; REZNIKOV, A.A., kand.khim.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MERSHALOV, A.F., assistant; VOROTYNTSEV, V.T., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKOV, I.A., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; KERKIS, Ye.Ye., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; KHITROV, I.N., inzh.-geolog; BOBOVITSKIY, V.P., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; RAVDONIKAS, O.V., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; ONIN, N.M., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; BASKOV, Ye.A., inzh.-gidrogeolog; NOVOZHILOV, V.N., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; PEKEL'NIY, I.S., inzh.-gidrogeolog; NEVEL'SHTEYN, Yu.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; BOSKIS, S.G., inzh.-gidrotekhnik; NIKIFOROV, Ye.M., inzh.-gidrogeolog; GATAL'SKIY, M.A., prof., doktor geologo-miner.nauk, nauchnyy red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., vedushchiy red.; GEN-NAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Hydrologist's handbook] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo gidrogeologa. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 836 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Reznikov).

(Hydrology)

KERKIS, Ye.Ye.

Determining the unsteady radius of effectiveness in pumping
artesian waters. Zap. LGI 44 no.2:51-55 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Water, Underground)

Kerks, Yul		PRICE, SIZE AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA	<p>The effect of high-frequency alternating potentials on the production of mutations in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>. Yul. Kerks, <i>Bull. Inst. Genetics</i> (U. S. S. R.) 1935, No. 70, 223-6 (in English 226).--The mutational effect of high frequency alternating potentials on flies placed between the plates of a condenser was studied. The wave length, time of exposure, and the percentage of lethals and semilethals obtained were: 12.8 m., 70 sec., no lethals, 0.38% semilethals; 2.3 m., 32 sec., 0.23 and 0.04%, resp.; 0 m., 45 sec., 0.76 and 0.70%, resp. The control showed no lethals and 0.21% semilethals. The effects are too small to be reliable. Little tendency toward sterility in males was observed with the sublethal doses.</p> <p>S. A. Kurjala</p>	112	
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM STOP-REPLY		FROM STOP-REPLY	
140000 02		140000 02	
140000 02		140000 02	

KERKIS, J.

"The conference on interspecific hybridisation (Moscow, February, 1938)." (p. 515)
by J. Kerkis

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. VIII, No. 3, 1938

KIRKIS, J. J.

"A New Attempt to Oppose Genetics Against Darwinism (Heribert Hilsson) (p.137)
by Kirkis, J. J.

SC: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. IX, No. 1
1938

KERNIS, Yul.

"On the Nature of the So-called Inert Regions of the Chromosomes in Relation to the Problem of the Chromosome Structure," Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, 22, No. 9, 1939.

Inst. of Genetics, Acad. Sci. USSR

KERKIS, Yul.

"Effect of Temperature Below 0° Upon the Process of Mutation and Some Considerations
on the Causes of Spontaneous Mutation," Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, 24, No. 4, 1939,

Inst. of Genetics, Acad. Sci. USSR

KERKIS, J. J.

"Physiological changes in the cell as the cause of the process of mutations" (p. 143)
by Kerkis, J. J.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XII, No. 1, 1940

KERKIS, Yul.

"Interaction between *Lycopersicum Esculentum* and *Datura Stramonium* in the Case of Grafting," Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, 32, No. 7, 1941.

1. KERKIS YU, YA.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sheep Breeding
7. Significance of early lambing in raising Gissar Sheep, Soob. TFAN SSSR, no. 23, 1950.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass.

1. KERKIS YU.YA.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sheep Breeding
7. Autumn lambings in Gissar sheep-raising. Soob. TFAN SSSR no.26, 1950
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass.

17(4)

SOV/20-128-2-49/59

AUTHORS: Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Ronichevskaya, G. M., Rukavishnikov, Yu. M.

TITLE: On the Cytogenetic Effect of Small Doses of Ionizing Radiation in Mammals

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2, pp 397 - 399 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present investigation is to determine the degree of the change of the chromosome apparatus caused by the effect of X-rays mentioned in the title. The frequency of the chromosome changes in the spermatogonia was chosen as a criterion. This change is expressed by chromosome bridges and -fragments which were counted in the anaphases of the mitoses. Here the cytologic effect of the dose of 4 r (for 60 sec) was investigated. Young grown-up guinea pigs were used for this purpose. Their testicles were fixed 1, 3, 6, 30 and 60 days after the irradiation. As may be seen from table 1 the frequency of the changed anaphases is on the average 0.88% in not irradiated animals (controls). Anaphases with single chromosome bridges (Fig 1 a,b) are found most frequently. Table 1 shows that during the first 72 hours more than 11% of chromo-

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some changes were observed in the spermatogonia of the guinea pig. These disturbances may be observed for a long time (still 5% after 60 days). The most frequent type of disturbance is the rupture of the chromosomes which leads to the formation of chromosomes and chromatid bridges (Figs 1a,b,g). Sometimes acentric chromosome fragments are simultaneously formed (Fig 1v). Chromatid bridges are found more rarely. There are also multiple bridges - up to the 4-fold - in a single anaphase (Fig 1d). This indicates a deep apparently lethal disturbance of the nuclear apparatus of the cell. These data indicate a high sensitivity of the chromosome apparatus of guinea pigs to X-ray irradiation. According to reference 1 the guinea pig is most sensitive to strong doses among all rodents. From the table it may be seen that also 2 months after the irradiation a large part of the changes can still be observed. G. G. Tinyakov and M. A. Arsen'yeva (Ref 2) found them in the sexual cells of apes even after 2 years. The cytogenetic sensitivity of guinea pigs exceeds that of the ape several times (*Macaca nucleata*). The cytogenetic effect of radiation thus depends not only on the dose but also on the physiological characteristics of the organism

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irradiated (Refs 3,4). On the basis of reference 2 N. P. Dubinin (Ref 5) changed the data on the dose of the ionizing energy which doubles the mutation frequency in man. He defined the genetic effect of the increase of the radiation background on the earth which is primarily due to nuclear weapon tests. The obtained data require a detailed investigation of the radiosensitivity of the hereditary structure of man. For this purpose tissue cultures will be used among others. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Cytology and Genetics of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 28, 1959, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1959
Card 3/3

27.1220

30353

S/205/61/001/004/012/032
D298/D303

AUTHOR:

Kerkis, Yu. Ya., and Ronichevskaya, G. M.

TITLE:

The connection between the sensitivity of mammals' nuclear apparatus to small doses of ionizing radiation and the animals' genetic type

PERIODICAL:

Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 527-534

TEXT: In previous research, the author noted that the sensitivity to radiation of the chromosome apparatus in the bone marrow cells of albino guinea pigs was higher than that of colored animals. It was also found that the number of mitotic cells in the bone marrow of irradiated albinos was much higher than in colored animals. This stimulated the authors to make a comparative study of the sensitivity to small doses of ionizing radiation of the chromosome apparatus in the hemopoietic cells of the bone marrow in guinea pigs of various genetic types. Albino and colored guinea pigs were irradiated in doses of 0.5 and 4 r with an

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The connection between...

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PYM-5 (IUM-5) diagnostic apparatus. The rate of the appearance of chromosome fractures, judged from the formation of bridges and fragments in the anaphases and telophases of mitoses, was taken as the criterion of the chromosome apparatus' sensitivity. Irradiation at 0.5 r increased the frequency of chromosome reorganizations by 2.7 times in the albinos, while the colored guinea pigs showed no practical change. Similarly, the albinos were much more sensitive to the stimulating action of radiation on mitotic activity: irradiation at 0.5 r increased mitotic activity in the albinos by 2.9 times, while this dose had no effect on the colored animals. Irradiation at 4 r gave a statistically reliable increase in the frequency of mitoses with bridges and fragments of 2.9 times in the albinos and increased their mitotic activity by 2 times. If the cytogenetic effect were directly proportional to the dose of radiation, one would expect that the effect from a dose of 4 r should be approximately 8 times that observed from a dose of 0.5 r. However, this was not the case. This led the authors to believe that a dose of 4 r had an inhibiting effect on the albinos' mitotic activity which, in turn, reduces the rate of chromosome fractures. In the colored

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The connection between...

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guinea pigs, irradiation at 4 r increased the frequency of chromosome fractures by 1.5 times and the mitotic activity by 1.4 times. The authors call for further investigation of the relationship, which they noted, between the rate of chromosome fractures and the mitotic activity. There are 5 tables and 21 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. Frülen, K. G. Lüning, C. Könnbäck, The genetic Background to the Reactions of various Mouse Strains. I. Lethality following acute x-ray irradiation. FOA, I, Report N 1499-8509, April 1960; D. Grahn, Genetics, 43, 835, 1958; H. J. Kohn a. R. F. Kallman, Radiation Res., 6, 329, 1957; J. Stadler a. J. W. Gowen, Biol. Bull., 112, 3, 400, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Institute of Cytology, Siberian Department of the AS USSR), Novosibirsk

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1961

Card 3/3

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27.1220

25324

S/020/61/138/005/024/025
B103/B220

AUTHORS: Dubinin, N. P., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Kerkis, Yu. Ya.,
and Lebedeva, L. I.

TITLE: Experimental analysis of the influence of radiation on cell
nuclei in a culture of human embryonic tissue

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 5, 1961, 1212-1215

TEXT: The authors first compared natural mutagenesis with that due to radiation in cultures of human embryonic tissue and then the data obtained with the process of mutation in the living organism. The aim of the study was to establish the tolerance of small doses of ionizing radiation produced by nuclear tests and peaceful use of atomic energy for the present and future generations. Although differences exist between the modifications in nuclei of tissue cultures and those of a living organism, it is possible to obtain data on the effect of small doses of radiation by the above-mentioned method; moreover, those doses may be determined, which double the natural frequency of mutations. Since the colchicine method (M. A. Bender, Ref. 2: Science, 126, 974 (1957);

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Experimental analysis of the influence... ²⁵³²⁴

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T. T. Puck, Ref. 3: Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 44, No. 8, 772 (1958);
T. C. Hsu, C. M. Pomerat, Ref. 4: J. Hereditas, 44, 23 (1953)) is too
cumbersome the authors recorded the occurrence of bridges and fragments in
anaphases and telophases of the mitosis. Test no. 1. The authors used
tissues of 1.5-2-month-old embryos which had been obtained clinically by
operation and after removal of the cartilaginous tissue reduced to pieces
of 2 mm. They were kept at +4°C in the synthetic culture medium no. 199
[Abstracter's note: culture medium not stated] for 24 hr. The complete
decomposition of the tissue into individual cells (fibroblasts) was achieved
by treating them with trypsin (0.25 % solution) in a magnetic mixer. Every
20-30 min the cell suspension was put into a centrifugal separator and
centrifuged for 8 min at 1500 rpm. The separated cells were resuspended
in culture medium no. 199 by adding 10 % human blood-serum, so that the
final concentration of the cells amounted to 300,000 per ml of medium.
2 sterile penicillin flasks with glass covers containing 2 ml each were
put into a thermostat at 37°C. 48 hr after inoculation the culture was
irradiated with a single dose of 10, 25 and 50 r, respectively, by means of
an YPMH-70-1 (URPN-70-1) X-ray apparatus. Then, the medium was exchanged,
and after 36 hr (84 hr after the beginning of growth) it was fixed,

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Experimental analysis of the influence...

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dyed, and enclosed in Canada balsam. Each test included a control series. Quantitative recording of chromosome mutations is difficult. The best material for this purpose are cells undergoing their first mitosis after irradiation. It is, however, not easy to find them in a mass culture. The beginning of mitosis is delayed by irradiation more or less, depending on the extent of cell lesion. The best time for observation is 42-49 hr after irradiation. With small radiation doses, chromosome fractures occur according to the so-called single hitting mechanism, since two chromosome fractures in one nucleus will rarely occur under these conditions. Beginning modifications of chromosomes were observed in the interphase and prophase. Fragments of chromatine, isochromatine bridges and fragments are formed. If fragments are lost, the cells possibly contain only bridges. For calculating the dependence of chromosome modifications on the dose, the influence of natural mutations has to be eliminated. Their frequency is 1.5 %. The authors calculated the frequency of induced mutations: 1.2 % for 10 r, 5.7 % for 25 r, and 11.8 % for 50 r. It does not differ much per r for all doses. From the results it is concluded that human nuclei are far more sensitive to radiation as has been presumed up to the present. A dose of 10 r thus effected a duplication of natural

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Experimental analysis of the influence...

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mutations. Test no. 2. The test was repeated in a better medium: lactalbumin hydrolyzate in Khenks' solution and admixtures of blood-serum (20 %) and egg albumin (5 %). Results similar to those of test no. 1 were obtained in test no. 2 for doses of 5, 7, and 10 r. The authors presume that the total number of mutations of the gene structures effected by irradiation is much greater than that recorded by themselves. The interpretation by N. P. Dubinin (Ref. 6: Izv. AN SSSR, ser. biol., No. 6 (1957); Ref. 7: DAN, 122, No. 4 (1958); Ref. 8: Sborn. Sovetskiye uchenyye ob atomnoy opasnosti) with regard to the effect of a dose of 10 r was, however, confirmed within the range of the test. This dose might, however, be far less (3.5 r according to Ref. 2). Finally, it is stated that smaller doses of ionizing radiation (beginning from fractions of r) might endanger future generations. Moreover, they are able to cause malignant tumors. Therefore, the uncontrollable and ever-increasing effect of radioactive contamination due to nuclear tests cannot be tolerated. There are 3 tables and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. Two references to English-language publications are given in the body of the abstract, the third one reads: T. T. Puck, P. I. Marcus (Ref. 5: J. Exp. Med., 103, No. 5, 653 (1956)).

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4 Inst Cytology & Genetics Siberian Dept AS USSR

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S/747/62/000/000/001/025
D268/D307

27.12.80

AUTHORS: Dubinin, I. P., Arsen'yeva, M. A. and Kerkis, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: The genetic consequences of the effect of small radiation doses on man

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot.Otd. biol. nauk AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 5-23

TEXT: A review of the achievements of Western and Soviet research as follows: 1) Introduction; 2) The natural mutation process in man; 3) Mutations caused by the action of ionizing radiation; and 4) The danger from increase in background radiation on the earth. Extant experimental data are adequate for a quattitative assessment of the genetic danger to man from radiation, for studying the nature of the effect of small doses, dose size, the reduplicating rate of the natural mutation process, and also for a better substantiated comparison of the effects of radiation on heredity in man and other mammals. The true average natural mutation rate for individual genes in man, however, cannot be determined accurately

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The genetic consequences ...

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as yet. Analysis of the mutagenic effect of doses in the 05 - 20 r range confirmed experimentally the absence of a threshold dose for mutability. A series of works demonstrates differences in radiogenetic sensitivity in different mammalian species. Experimental results are presented on structural mutations in chromosomes and among other topics the size of the reduplicating dose for fast neutrons is discussed. All radiation is harmful to man and since no threshold dose exists, any increase in radiation is dangerous. There are 75 references. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Biological Physics AS USSR, Moscow) and Institut tsitologii i genetiki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

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42682

S/747/62/000/000/003/025
D268/D307

27.12.20

AUTHORS: Dubinin, N. P., Kerkis, Yu. Ya. and Lebedeva, L. I.

TITLE: The effect of small doses of radiation on chromosome reorganization in the irradiation of cells in human embryonic tissue cultures

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 39-49

TEXT: Chromosome reorganization was assessed by the rate of the appearance of bridges and fragments during mitosis in the anaphase and telophase in fibroblasts, in tissue cultures of 1 1/2 - 2 month-old human embryos irradiated with x rays (at 10, 25 and 50 r) 48 hours after initial culturing on medium no 199, as against that in similar cells by natural mutation. The rate of induced chromosome reorganization was 1.2, 5.7, and 11.8% for 10, 25, and 50 r respectively as against 1.5% in the control, showing that nuclei in human cells have much higher radiosensitivity than was believed. Average change was 0.15% at 1 r. Natural chromosome mutation, there-

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The effect of ...

fore, was doubled at 8 r. A second experiment with a different medium and irradiation at 5, 7 and 10 r showed chromosome reorganization doubling at 10 r, as against 1.2% for the control. Natural reorganization in the nuclei of nonirradiated fibroblasts was identical for the 2 media and the effects of small doses of x rays were similar. X rays at 8 - 10 r doubled the rate of natural structural mutations in chromosomes. The average number was 0.14% for 5, 7, 10, 25 and 50 r. There are 4 figures and 4 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics AS USSR) and Institut tsitologii i genetiki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

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S/747/62/000/000/007/025
D268/D307

27.12.20

AUTHORS: Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Ronichevskaya, G. M., Rukavishnikov, Yu. M., Naumenko, Yu. N.

TITLE: Genetic radiosensitivity of sexual and somatic cells in different mammalian species

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 91-96

TEXT: Results are presented of studies of disturbances in the nuclear apparatus, germinal epithelium at the spermatocyte stage of the 1st order, and in cerebral hemopoetic cells in guinea pigs, rats, mice and rabbits, taking the rate of chromosome reorganization as shown morphologically by the development of bridges and fragments in the ana- and telophases during mitosis and meiosis as criteria of the injurious effect of small doses of irradiation. Young sexually mature male animals were irradiated with x rays at an initial dose of 4 r, the testes were removed at 1, 3 and 6 days after irradiation, and the brain was extracted after 24 hours. At

Card 1/2

Genetic radiosensitivity of ...

S/747/62/000/000/007/025
D268/D307

4 r in spermatocytes and cerebral hemopoetic cells in guinea pig there were 10 and 2-fold increases in the chromosome reorganization rate respectively, and in rat 2.5 and 2-fold respectively. The respective increases in mice occurred at 18 and 25 r. In rabbit there was possibly some increase for spermatocytes at 25 and 100 r, with an over 2-fold increase at 150, and a 3-fold increase at 200 r, for cerebral hemopoetic cells. These marked differences established in the radiosensitivity of the chromosome apparatus in different mammalian species are significant in relation to the possible effect of the genotype and the physiological condition of the body or individual organs on radiosensitivity in general and especially in relation to small doses. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii i genetiki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

Card 2/2

42688

S/747/62/000/000/009/025
D268/D307

271220

AUTHORS: Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Ronichevskaya, G. M. and Naumenko, Yu. N.

TITLE: The effect of the body genotype on the sensitivity of the nuclear apparatus to small doses of ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 110-114

TEXT: Radiosensitivity of the chromosome apparatus was studied in cerebrals hemopoetic cells in 7 young male albino and 5 colored guinea pigs irradiated with x rays at 0.5 r. The x ray source was directed vertically to the back, 2 albinos and 2 colored animals being treated together. The rate of chromosome reorganization at 0.5 r showed a 2.7-fold increase in albinos and a 1.3 increase in the colored animals. Calculated for 1 r the figures were 16 and 2 respectively, showing the sensitivity of the chromosome apparatus of cerebral cells in albinos in this experiment to be 8 times higher than that in colored animals. From these results, combined with a survey of literary data, it is concluded that the difference in sensitivity to ionizing radiations of hereditary structures in
Card 1/2

The effect of the ...

S/747/62/000/000/009/025
B208/0507

different species and lines depends mainly on fine molecular structures and their biochemical characteristics, and not on the general mass of chromosomes (DNA) alone. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute tsitologii i genetiki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

Card 2/2

KERKIS, Yu.Ya.

Radiation as one of the possible causes of carcinogenesis. *Vopr. fiz. i khim. Sib. otd. AN SSSR* no.10:125-138 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

38618

S/020/62/144/005/016/017
B144/B138

27.1220

AUTHORS: Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Lebedeva, L. I., and Osetrova, T. D.

TITLE: General radio-sensitivity of organisms and sensitivity of the cellular chromosome apparatus in vitro

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 5, 1962, 1165-1167

TEXT: The frequency of structural chromosomal alterations is studied in tissue cultures of embryonic fibroblasts from man, rabbit, and hamster irradiated with 10-200 r to elucidate the connections between general and chromosome radio-sensitivity and to detect the reaction levels (cell, tissue, or organism). Young fibroblast cultures from 2-3 - month old human embryos were irradiated 36 hrs, those from 17-19 - day old rabbits 12 hrs, and those from 9-11 - day old hamsters 72 hrs after their establishment. The experimental methods have been described previously (N. P. Dubinin, Yu. Ya. Kerkis, L. I. Lebedeva, DAN, 138, no. 5, 1213 (1961)). The cultures were irradiated with X-ray dose intensities of 150 r/min and then fixed after ~36 hrs. The percentage of chromosomal alterations per 1 r averaged from all doses was 0.141 in human, 0.053 in rabbit, and 0.036 in hamster

Card 1/8

S/020/62/144/005/016/017
B144/B138

General radio-sensitivity of ..,

fibroblasts. This agrees well with the corresponding $DL_{50/30}$ (400, 500, 900 r). Thus, the use of tissue cultures to study the radio-sensitivity of the genetic system in man is sufficiently justified. Primarily, the molecular and supramolecular levels are affected and apparently depend mainly on the microenergetic situations in the molecular substrate of the corresponding chromosome loci and the adjacent nucleoplasm. The different metabolic processes in the surrounding medium have only a secondary effect on the cellular and higher levels. This apparently explains the consistency of radiation damage produced in vivo and in vitro. The assumption that the dose doubling spontaneous mutation in man is less than 10 r is confirmed. Since, on irradiation with 5-50 r, the mutation rate was 0.17-0.18% per 1 r and 1.2% mutations were counted in control cultures, ~7 r suffice to double the percentage of mutations. There are 1 figure and 2 tables. The most important English-language reference is: M. A. Bender, In Low Level Effects of Ionizing Radiation ed. by A. A. Bazzati-Traverso, Intern. J. Radiation Biol., Suppl., London, 1960, p. 103.

Incl. Cytology & Genetics, Siberian Dept. AS USSR.

Card 2/8

KERKIS, Yu.Ya.

Mutation theory of the aging of organisms. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol.
68 no.2:126-129 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KERKIS, Yu.Ya.; LOGVINOVA, V.V.

Effect of adrenal gland hormones on the radiosensitivity of the
chromosomal apparatus in the epithelial cells of the cornea of
mice. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.4:992-994 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A. Orlovym.

*

LEBEDEVA, L.I.; OSETROVA, T.D.; KERKIS, Yu.Ya.

Comparative radiosensitivity of the hereditary structures of cells
in mammals in vitro. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1225-1226 O '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.

*

ACCESSION NR: APl4027970

S/0205/64/004/002/0221/0225

AUTHOR: Kerkis, Yu. Ya.; Naumenko, Yu. N.

TITLE: Radioprotective action of beta-aminoethylisothiuron Br. HBr (AET) on hereditary structures of various mammal tissues

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 221-225

TOPIC TAGS: tissue hereditary structure, radioprotective action, beta-aminoethylisothiuron (AET), X-irradiation, bone marrow cell, corneal epithelial cell, spermatocyte, chromosome rearrangement, AET effectiveness

ABSTRACT: AET radioprotective action was investigated in bone marrow cells, corneal epithelial cells, and spermatocytes of mice in four experimental series. AET (3, 5, and 10 mg/2 ml distilled water) was introduced intraperitoneally into groups of brown male mice 10 to 15 min before X-irradiation (URD-110 unit, 80 kv, 4 ma, filter 0.5 Al, focal length 80 cm, 4 r/min) with single 25, 50, 100 or 200 r doses. Animals were killed 24 hrs after irradiation and material from eyes, femur and tibia marrow, and testis was taken for cytological investi-

Card 1/2

KERKIS, Yu.Ya.; SVERDLOV, A.G.; YASNOVA, L.N.; URZHENKO, A.V.

Possibility of a distance mutagenic action of ionizing radiation in mammals. Radiobiologia 4 no.6:847-853 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk, i Fiziko-tekhnicheskly institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KERKIS, Yu.Ya.

Some phenomena in the biology of the fertilization of tomatoes
and their significance for genetic studies on this subject. Biul.
MOIP. Otd. biol. 70 no.2:126-131 Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

KERKIS, L. Ya.; YASNOVA, L.N.; URZHENKO, A.V.

Mutagenic effect of extracts from the various organs of irradiated mice. Genetika no. 6:110-114 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KERKIS, YU. YU.,

"On Intracellular (Chromosomal) and Organizmal Mechanisms of Control in Mammalian Radiosensitivity."

report submitted for the 11th Intl. Congress of genetics, The Hague, Netherlands, 2-10 Sep 63.

L 20593-66 RO

ACC NR: AP6012036

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/002/0064/0066

AUTHOR: Kerkova, Zdenka (Doctor of medicine)

ORG: none

TITLE: Some antidepressive drugs and their use in military medicine-thymoleptics

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 2, 1965, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: military medicine, nervous system drug, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: The use of imipramine in military medicine in peace and war is discussed. It is concentrated in the body in the brain and in the kidneys, and exerts an anticholinergic and atropine effect. It is used practically in all kinds of depressions, mainly endogeneous ones. When administered to cardiacs and patients suffering from thyrotoxicosis, special precautions should be taken. It should not be administered in cases of excitement when depression is not present. The recommended doses are described. Side effects of thirst, sweating, constipation and vertigo are mentioned. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 BK

UDC: 356.33:616.89-008.444.1-085.789-035.]

CZIKAJLO, G.; KEBKOVITS, G.

Dicaptol treated and cured mercury poisoning; uneventful pregnancy in two cases after poisoning. Orv. hetil. 94 no. 12: 332-334 22 Mar 1953.
(CML 24:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Internal Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Gyorgy Szass),
Fejer County Council Hospital (Director -- Dr. Elek Benedek).

SZASZ, Gyorgy, dr.; Sulyok, Denes, dr.; KERKOVITS, Gyula, dr.

Role of the central nervous system in the regulation of reticulo-
endothelial function. Orv hetil 95 no.21:568-570 My '54.
(REAL 3:8)

1. A Fejermegyei Tanacs Kozhaza (igazgato: Benedek Elek dr.)
Laboratoriumanak (foorvos: Sulyok Denes dr.) es Belgyogyaszati
Osztalyanak (foorvos: Szasz Gyorgy dr.) kozlomenye
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology
*regulation of RE funct.)
(RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM, physiology
*central nerv. regulation)

CHYCZY, Kalman, dr.; ~~KERKOVITS, Gyula, dr.~~

A simple method of ballistocardiography. Orv. hetil. 96 no.8:
217-218 20 Feb 55.

1. A fovearosi Bajcsy Zsilinszky kórház (igazgató: Andics Gabriella
dr.) Kardiológiai Osztályának (vezető-őorvos: Zarday Imre dr.
az orvostudományok kandidátusa) közleménye.
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY,
technic)

KERKOVITS, Gyula, Dr.; DETRENAZY, Karoly, Dr.

Normal delivery in pulmonary stenosis and partial auriculoventricular block. Orv. hetil. 100 no.6:215-218 8 Feb 59.

1. A Fovarosi Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Kórház (igazgató: Mester Endre dr.) Kardiologiai Osztályának (főorvos. Zárday Imre dr.) és Szülészeti-Nőgyógyászati Osztályának (főorvos: Zsigmond Zoltán dr.) közleménye.

(PREGNANCY, in various dis.

pulm. stenosis with partial auriculoventric. block, normal delivery (Hun))

(PULMONARY STENOSIS, in pregn.

normal delivery in pulm. stenosis with partial auriculoventric. block (Hun))

(HEART BLOCK, in pregn. same)

HUNGARY
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

KERKOVITS, Gyula, Dr; Bajcsy Zsilinszky Hospital (Bajcsy Zsilinszky Kórház).

"Double 'Bruit de Canon'."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 17, 28 Apr 63, pages 799-801.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] In a 42 year old male patient with complete atrium-ventriculm dissociation and right-sided Tawarastem block, double "cannon sound" developed. The sound developed when the PQ distance was between 0.10"-0.07". With a PQ distance between 0.10"-0.12", left ventricular, under 0.07" PQ value, right ventricular "cannon sound" was heard. During hypokalemization the complete heart block was cleared temporarily and the sound effects disappeared. 11 Western, 3 Eastern European references.

2/1

HUNGARY

KERKOVITS, Gyula, Dr, HALVAX, Eva, Dr, ECSY, Katalin, Dr; Capital City Bajcsi-Zsilinszky Hospital (Fovarosi Bajcsi-Zsilinszky Korhaz), Budapest.

"Data on the Genesis of the Wolf-Parkinson-White (WPW) Syndrome."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 31, 4 Aug 1963, pages 1449-1452.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] In five cases of W.P.W. syndrome, the symptoms disappeared temporarily after the i.v. administration of 0.2-0.5 g procaine amide. This finding indicates that the heterotropic stimulating center of the ventricle may play a role in the development of the syndrome. In the cases discussed it is probable that the W.P.W. syndrome is not caused by some organic defect. In addition to the theoretical interest, the procaine amide test has a diagnostic value as well. 27 Western, 10 Hungarian references.

1/1

KERKOVITS, Gyula, dr.; MAZSAR, Miklos, dr.

Auricular paroxysmal tachycardia and atrio-ventricular block as complications of digitalis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.45:2115-2121 8.8. '64.

1. Fovarosi Bajcsy Zsilinszky Korhaz, Kardiologiai Osztaly (foorvos: Zarday Imre dr.).

KERKOVITS, Gyula, dr.; MAZSAR, Miklos, dr.

Therapeutic attempts for the prevention of Morgagni-Adams-Stokes syndrome. Orv. hetil. 106 no.32:1493-1495 8 Ag'65.

1. Fovarosi Bajcsy Zsilinszky Korhaz, Szivbeteg Osztaly (vezeto foorvos: Zarday, Imre, dr.).

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of 257. The document is dated from the year 1973.

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Z/056/62/019/008/002/007
1037/1237

AUTHORS: Vystyd, M., Ježek, J., and Keřkovský, O.

TITLE: Regarding brittleness of glow-proof Chrome-Vanadium steel

PERIODICAL: Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury. Hutnictví a strojírenství v. 19, no. 8, 466.
refabstract HS62-5922 (1960 Praha SVÚMT, STK 12909)

TEXT: Study of basic properties of glow-proof steel for screws CSN 15233. Limit of rigidity at flow. Relaxation properties. Enhancing brittleness by annealing for a period of 10000 hours. The influence of strain on brittleness. There are 2 photos, 18 microphotos, 1 drawing, 21 diagrams, 5 tables, and 2 references. From the collection (p. 25-39). Material collection (Materialovy sborník) 1960, Part II. Glow-proof, glow-resistant and corrosion-resistant steels and alloys.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KERKOVSKY, Oldrich, inz.

Material required for steam and combustion turbines from the viewpoint of new designs. Zver sbor 10 no.4:343-352 '61.

1. Prvni brnenska strojirna, Zavody Klementa Gottwalda, Brno.

KEFKOWITZ, A. 1948

(Szlov. Szent. Istvan Kozkorhaz. Idogosztaiyarol)

"Experiments with Glycerinether Preparations."

Orvosi Hetilap, 1948, 89/24(380-382)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 542

SKARPA, Ivo, inz.; KERLETA, Mirko

A method of determining adhesiveness of lubricating fats.
Nafta Jug 14 no.5/7:165-168 My-Jl'63.

1. Istrazivacki laboratorij tvornice "Iskra", Zagreb.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1

HEYBOER, N.; HEYMENS VISSER, G.; KERLING, K.E.T.

The ω -nitroguanidation of diamino acids. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2234
S '62.

KERMABON R. TUVENIN, Zh. [Thouvenin, J.]; BAUMAN, K.I., [translator];
ARTEMOV, L.A., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Reconditioning of rotors of hydroturbines in French hydroelectric
power stations. Translated from the German] Vosstanovlenie
rabochikh koles gidroturbin na gidrostantsiakh Frantsii. Perevod
s nemetskogo. Moskva, Gos.energ.isd-vo, 1957. 23 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Hydraulic turbines--Maintenance and repair)

KERMAN, A. P.

Physical Lab., Zagodskogo State Teacher's College, Moscow, (-1946-).

"The Dielectric Constants and Absorption Coefficients of Fatty Acids and Triglycerides."

Zhur. Fiz. Khim.,²⁰ No. 6, 1946.

Account of experiments conducted according to the Drude-Coolidge method with wave length of 3.44 meters and temperatures of 2 to 3 degrees. Results in graph and tabular form are given for stearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid and tristearin.

KERMAN, A. P.

Jun 1947

USSR/Chemistry - Palmitic Acid
Chemistry - Hexadecanoic acid

"The Dielectric Coefficients and Coefficients of Absorption of Palmitic Acid,"
M. S. Aref'yev, B. A. Agranat, A. P. Kerman, 4 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXI, No 6

Measurement of coefficients using the Drude-Coelge method--results of measurements
of dipole moment in a solution of the acid in dioxane.

PA 14T113

KERMAN, E.Ya., inzh.; GOCHEV, V.S., inzh.; MOLCHADSKIY, M.T., inzh.

Periodic dispensing of magnesite into a clarifier. Elek.
sta. 34 no.7:82-83 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

KERMAN, E. Ya., inzh; MOLCHADSKIY, M. T., inzh.; GOCHEV, V. S., inzh.

Improved operation of sodium cation exchange filters. *Energetik*
12 no.4:11-12 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

MARGULOVA, T.Kh., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRADSKAYA, L.V., inzh.; KERMAN, E.Ya., inzh.

Intake of cooling water in condensers. Elek.sta. 32 no.4:36-40
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Condensers (Steam)--Cooling)

KERMAN, E.Ya.; MOLCHADSKIY, T.M., inzh.; SHUMLYANSKAYA, N.T., tekhnik

Determining the hardness of condensates. Energetik 10 no.7:11 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika khimicheskogo tsekha Odesskoy teploelektro-
tsentrali (for Kerman).
(Feed water—Testing)

KERMAN, J.

Najdrobniejsze organizmy gleby i ich wpływ na urodzaj (The smallest organisms of the soil and their influence upon the crop), by J. Kerman. Reported in New Books, (Nowe Książki), No. 6, March 15, 1956.

KERMAN, R.Ya.

Experience in the design and planning of open and semi-open type
boiler houses in the canning industry. Kons. i ov.prom. 18
no.3:5-11 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya promyshlennosti,
Odessa.

(Industrial buildings) (Boilers)

Kerman, V. Ya.
 Relation between the temperature and the pressure of saturated vapors. V. Ya. Kerman. J. Tech. Phys. (U. S. S. R.) 6. 1208-8(1936).—The Battelli, Roche, Bertrand, Antoine, Jarolnek and Schüle formulas are compared from 0° to 350°. P. H. Rathmann

KERMAN, Z., inzh.

New efficient method for repairing building machinery. Na stroi.
Mosk. 1 no.12:15-18 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Building machinery--Maintenance and repair)

MOROZ, P.K., inzh.; KERMAN, Z.Ye., inzh.

Experimental application of the industrial method of repairing
building machines. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.8:19-22 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

KERMAN, Zyama Yefimovich; ANAN'YEV, Garri Dmitriyevich; L'VOV, P.N.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DUBASOV, A.A., inzh., red.;
SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[New methods for repairing machinery] Novyi metod remonta
mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1961. 133 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Road machinery—Maintenance and repair)
(Building machinery—Maintenance and repair)

KERMEKCHIEV, B.

Contribution to the problem of parenteral administration of hydrogen sulfide mineral water. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.3:82-88 1958.

1. Iz sanatoriuma na MSKU--Kiustendil (Gl. lekar; B. Kermekchiev).
(MINERAL WATER, ther. use
hydrogen sulfide mineral water, parenteral admin., evaluation
(Bul))
(SULFIDES, ther. use
same)

KERMEKCHIEV, B.

Certain deviations in plethysmographic investigations; a new model of isoplethysmography. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.5:112-117 1958.

1. Iz Sanatorivna na MSKU - Kiustendil (O. lekar: B. Kermekchiev).
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY, appar. & instruments,
iso-plethysmograph (Bul))

KERVEN, W.

"Manufacturing Veterinary Equipment", P. 46, (MEDYCINA WETERYNARYJNA,
Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Warszawa, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, (HEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955, Uncl.

KERMENDI, A. [Körmeny, A.], insh.

Saddle-type tractors and semitrailers made by the "Csépel" Plant in
Hungary. Avt.transp. 38 no.11:57-58 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Hungary—Motor vehicles industry)

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Budapest Fair of Local Industry, p. 20, TOBBTERMELES, (Uzemi Tervgazdasagi
es Szervezesi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

L 46046-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR:

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SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/044/003/0327/0340

AUTHOR: Kormendy, Karoly--~~Kermendi, K.~~ (Doctor); Sohar, Pal--Shokhar, P. (Doctor) ³²
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Tudományegyetem, Szerves Kémiai Intézet); Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Budapest
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TITLE: Heterocyclic spiro compounds IV. Preparation of 2-N-alkyl-, and aryl-
spiroxazone derivatives

SOURCE: Acta chimica academiae scientiarum Hungaricae, v. 44, no. 3, 1965, 327-340

TOPIC TAGS: alkylation, heterocyclic base compound

ABSTRACT: [English article, authors' English summary modified] When treated
with primary and secondary alkyl-halogenides in the presence of an equi-
valent amount of sodium ethoxide, a 2-N-alkyl derivative is formed from
spiroxazone, a compound of acidic character, with a loss of solubility in
alkaline media. Alkylation does not take place with tertiary butyl bromide
or ethylene bromide because of a predominance of a side reaction which
consumes sodium ethylate. On treatment with tetramethylene bromide, sodium
spiroxazone yields 2-N-bromo-butyl-, and α , β -tetramethylene-bis-spiroxazone.
On nitrosation, the NH group of the oxazolidine ring undergoes reaction to
form 3'-nitrosamine. 2-N-Alkyl-(aryl)-spiroxazone is converted into the
4-O-mono-acylated when acylated in pyridine, and yields the 3'-N,4-O-
diacetate when boiled with acetic anhydride. The products obtained by
the alkylation of spiroxazone and by synthesis from the mono-substituted
hydrazine were found to be identical. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 16Oct64 / ORIG REF: 007

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Contribution to measurements by resistance tensiometers, p. 459,
STROJIRENSTVI (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 6,
June 1955,

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

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Effect of stress on the temper brittleness of heat-resistant steels. p. 296.
(Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions(EFAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

KERMES, J.

Tests made with relaxation rings.

P. 1108. (HUTNICKE LISTY.) (Brno, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 12, No. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

Z/032/61/011/006/003/004
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Kermes, J., Engineer
TITLE: Equipment for Testing Materials at High Loading
Speeds

PERIODICAL: Strojirenství, 1961, Vol. 11, No. 6,
pp. 449 - 453

TEXT: Whilst in other countries, test equipment is available for deformation speeds of the order of 100 m/sec the author of this paper is not aware of any results obtained in Czechoslovakia at loading speeds exceeding 15 m/sec. Therefore, VZÚ LZ, Pilsen, has developed test equipment permitting testing material at speeds of at least 100 m/sec. High deformation speeds are obtained by using a rotating disc which carries an attachment containing the cam for fracturing the specimen (Fig. 2). In addition to achieving a high loading speed, the advantage of this concept is that there is an adequate accumulation of energy and a great force can be applied directly onto the test specimen without it being necessary to accelerate large masses; also, a continuous

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